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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

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Justice (Vol. 12, Iss. 15)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."

—Job 27:6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

"Workers of the world unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains."

Vol. XII No. 15

JERSEY CITY, N. J., FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1930

PRICE 3 CENTS

Thugs Waylay and Stab Brother David Fruhling

Attack on Assistant Manager of Local 10 Believed to Be the Work of Gangsters in Employ of Racketeers Who Prey on Dress Manufacturers—\$2,000 Reward Offered for Apprehension of Brother Fruhling's Assailants—Union Officials Appear Before District Attorney and Submit Evidence of Racketeering in Dress Industry by Men Who Offer Protection Against the Union—Name 23 Manufacturers Among Those Who Are Said to Pay \$2,000,000 Annually in Tribute to Racketeers—President Schlesinger Blames Bosses and Communists for Prevalence of Gangsterism in Dress Industry—Brother Fruhling on Way to Recovery.

As David Fruhling, assistant manager of Local 10, was on his way to his office Monday morning, July 16, five men leaped out of an automobile and attacked him with knives, slashing his face and neck, and then made their escape in the car while he was left lying on the street in a pool of blood. He was taken to St. Marks Hospital, where his recovery is expected, though his face may remain permanently disfigured.

Though greatly weakened from the loss of blood, Brother Fruhling was able to identify his assailants' car, a Plymouth make and bearing the license tag "9N3388 N.Y." The owner of the car is listed as Steve Sydorowicz, of 57 Pitt Street, who has been taken in custody and held without bail, though he insists that he is only the "dummy" owner. Police have established that the car had been rented from the Perfect Auto Renting Company, 48 Avenue C.

On learning of the assault upon Brother Fruhling, the Union posted a reward of \$2,000 for the apprehension and conviction of his assailants.

Union officials believe that the dastardly attack upon Brother Fruhling is due to the spread of labor racketeering in the dress industry. Rack-

eteers, posing as labor officials, approach dress manufacturers and offer them protection and immunity from union regulations as provided in the collective agreements between the Union and the various employers' organizations. Now the dress manufacturers lend themselves more easily to intimidation than the cloak manufacturers, because, unlike the cloak in-

dustry, the dress industry is not concentrated in a single district in Manhattan, but is scattered all over Great New York, and even extends to up-State, New Jersey, and Long Island. Brother Fruhling knew more about these racketeers than anybody else and was most indefatigable in running them down. This, it is believed, was the cause of the murderous attack upon him, an attack which nearly cost him his life.

On the following day, July 17, a committee of labor representatives, consisting of David Dubinsky, Secretary-Treasurer of the International; Isidor Nagler, general manager of the New York Cloak Joint Board; Samuel Perlmutter, manager of Local 10; Joseph Ryan, president of the Central Federated Union, and Samuel Markewich, counsel for the International, appeared before Acting Dis-

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EXTRA!

As we go to press, word reaches us that the cloak-makers of Baltimore have gone out on a general strike on Wednesday morning, July 23.

The strike is under the direction of Vice Presidents Salvatore Ninio and Jacob Halpern. Secretary-Treasurer David Dubinsky has left for Baltimore to help direct the strike, while President Benjamin Schlesinger has sent word to the strikers that, despite his poor health, he is ready to come and help them win the strike.

Hearing On Contractors' Injunction Suit

Morris Hillquit, in Brilliant Plea, Defends Action of Gov. Roosevelt's Cloak Commission and Impartial Chairman Ingersoll in Declaring Brooklyn Contractors to Be Non-Union—Court Reserves Decision

A great legal battle, on the outcome of which depends the validity of the collective agreements between the Union and the various cloak employers' groups, as well as the effectiveness of the impartial machinery set up a year ago to insure the peace and stability of the New York cloak industry, was fought in the Kings County Supreme Court on Wednesday, July 16. For on that day a group of Brooklyn contractors, through their counsel John H. McCooey, Jr., son of the Brooklyn Democratic boss, appeared before Judge Selah B. Strong and petitioned the Court to restrain Governor Roosevelt's Joint Cloak Control Commission and the other factors in the industry from functioning on the alleged ground that the defendants were an illegal combination in restraint of trade.

The action was brought by the Brooklyn Ladies' Garment Manufacturers' Association and named as defendants the Union, the three employers' associations, and the Governor's commission, comprised of twelve men and women representing the public, the employers, the International, and

Impartial Chairman Raymond W. Ingersoll.

It will be remembered that the Brooklyn contractors' association, consisting of 160 members, were declared to be non-union manufacturers by the impartial chairman and, as a result, were expelled as a group from the American Association of Cloak and Suit Manufacturers (the contractors' organization) on June 13. The Brooklyn contractors, almost without exception, were charged with having violated the terms of the collective agreements prevailing in the industry by debasing wages and working conditions and thereby setting up unfair competition to concerns which abide by the pacts supervised by the commission. It was for this reason that they were branded as non-union and subsequently expelled from the contractors' association.

Morris Hillquit, appearing as counsel for both the International and the Governor's commission, delivered a powerful and brilliant plea in defense of the action taken against the Brooklyn contractor concerned. Both he

(Continued on page 2)

Unity House Has Rich Week-End Program

Dorsha, Eminent Dancer and Teacher, to Lecture This Week-End

We have a most interesting social, educational and recreational program in our Unity House, Forest Park, Pa.

Next week, Mr. Herman Epstein will conduct a series of lectures on:

1. Development of Operatic music.
2. Appreciation of Music.

Mr. Epstein will discuss how opera grew and the changes it underwent will be explained by him, with illustrations on the piano, assisted by Miss Julia Timer, soprano.

Prof. Clarence Ayres is this week conducting a series of lectures on the "Human Side of Humanism." This topic is being much discussed now as two recent interesting books appeared on this subject. Prof. Ayres will in his lecture discuss "Humanism" as a creed of the Perfect Aristocrat. He will stress the fact of what the literary gent. never say, and what a great many people seem to miss, is this: the human controversy is not really a conflict of literary likes and dislikes, or a row for the manners and morals of literature. At the bottom, it is really a phase of class struggle.

Mr. Elias Taitak just completed at Unity House a lecture course, "Aspects of Modern Literature." Other prominent lecturers are included in this year's educational program whose names will be announced later.

These lectures will be followed by discussions on current topics by Prof. Harry Elmer Barnes, which will be of interest to our guests.

An interesting program is being arranged for this week-end as well as for the coming week-end. In this week-end program will participate Dorsha, the eminent dancer and teacher; a prominent singer and well known artists, members of the Hebrew Actors' Union. These will be assisted by an exceptionally fine social and dramatic Unity House staff. The social and dramatic department of Unity House is conducting its manifold activities to the delight of the hundreds of guests who are enjoying the beautiful and inspiring workers' summer resort. Its mile and a half Sylvan Lake is an attraction as ever—the spacious social hall which overlooks the lake is as breezy as ever and the orchestra that lures the guests to dance to the tunes of inspiring and jazzy music and the beautiful region in the Pocomo mountains is constantly being explored by the Unity House guests. The guests are also enjoying the latest books which have been added to the library.

Unity House offers to its guests rest, recreation and education. All those who want to come out to Unity House for a vacation or a week-end can make their reservations at the Educational Department of the I. L. G. W. U., that is at 3 West 16th Street, New York City, or telephone Chelsea 2148. There, they will receive the best possible attention and information regarding Unity House.

60,000 Garment Workers Pledge Support To Children's Dressmakers

Negotiations With Employers Make No Headway and Strike Seems Inevitable—Local 10 Mobilizes Cutters for Approaching Conflict—500 Women Workers of the Children's Dressmakers' Union to Invade Garment Center

Sixty thousand workers in the cloak and dress industries will be asked to give moral and financial assistance to the Children's Dress Union in the preparation for a general strike to be called in the children's and infants' wear industry early next month, it is announced by Harry Greenberg, manager of the union, who is in charge of the expected walkout.

"The decision to help your union carry out the strike to a successful end was reached at meetings held by the Joint Board of Cloakmakers and the Joint Board of Dressmakers,"

Brother Greenberg declares, "when the executives of both boards determined to enlist the aid of all workers in the ladies' garment industry."

Brother Greenberg points out the fact that the workers in the cloak and dress industry are particularly interested in the coming strike since the children and wives of many of them are working in the sweatshops of the infants' and children's wear industry where they are ruthlessly exploited. "This being the case," Brother Greenberg says, "we are justified in expecting the greatest possible

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Win Strike Against Baltimore Cloak Firm

Walkout of Selden & Naviasky Employees Results in Speedy and Complete Victory for Union—Victorious Workers Thank International for Helping Them Win the Strike—Another Important Cloak Firm Settles Amicably with Union on Terms Favorable to Workers—Local 4 Wants Jack Snyder to Continue as Special Organizer

Baltimore.—The opening shot fired by the International in its campaign to unionize the cloak industry of Baltimore proved a bull's-eye hit. The workers of Selden & Naviasky, who, as reported in the last issue of Justice, went on strike on Tuesday, July 8, returned triumphantly to work four days later the firm having granted all their demands. By the terms of the agreement signed with Selden & Naviasky on Friday, July 11, every worker in the shop will have to belong to the Union. This includes also the cutters, who did not join in the walkout.

The first great victory won by the International in Baltimore has aroused great enthusiasm among the Baltimore cloakmakers. Having received such a striking proof of the beneficent power of the Union, they are filled with confidence and hope for the future. As for the workers of Selden & Naviasky, who won such a great triumph under the brilliant leadership of Secretary-Treasurer David Dubinsky and Vice-President Jacob Halpern, their feeling can best be described by quoting the following telegram which they sent to the International on July 12, the day they returned victoriously to work:

"Please accept our appreciation and hearty thanks for the work the International accomplished in the first victory in an important shop in Baltimore. Recognition of the Union has been achieved. We pledge our moral and financial aid to bring about a

general Union victory in the cloak industry of Baltimore.

"SELDEN & NAVIASKY SHOP COMMITTEE.

"Louis Schwartz, Chairman,
"Joe Wolman,
"Sam Jacobs,
"Dave Friedman,
"Helen Johnson,
"A. Horowitz."

President Schlesinger, while in Baltimore in connection with the conferences which the Union is holding with the manufacturers, succeeded in reaching an amicable and highly satisfactory settlement with the Pioneer Cloak Manufacturing Company. The firm employs 200 workers, 95 per cent of whom are women. For the last ten years this firm has had no dealings with the Union, and its action in settling with the Union and agreeing to introduce union conditions in its shop is bound to have a salutary effect on the other manufacturers of Baltimore.

The following resolution has been adopted by the Baltimore Cloakmakers' Union, Local 4, I. L. G. W. U.:

Whereas, the I. L. G. W. U. is conducting an intensive campaign to organize the cloak industry in this city, and,

Whereas, we are on the verge of a general strike which is the only solution to organize this city, and,

Whereas, the I. L. G. W. U. cannot afford to make a false step in this very important move, and,

Whereas, Brother Jack Snyder, the

special assigned organizer of the International's office, has accomplished so much in his special work toward this organization in Baltimore.

Be it hereby unanimously resolved by the Baltimore Cloakmakers' Union, Local No. 4, I. L. G. W. U. assembled at a general members meeting, Thursday, July 10, 1930 in our union headquarters, 221 W. Baltimore Street, to send the following request to Brother Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the I. L. G. W. U. and Brother Isadore Nagler, manager of the Cloak and Suit Joint Board, and the manager and Executive Board of Local No. 17, I. L. G. W. U.:

We appreciate very much your effort by sending us Brother Jack Snyder and we ask you to spare him in our forthcoming struggle, as he is a great help to us, and

Be it further resolved, to send copies of this resolution to the President of the International, to the manager of the Joint Board, to the manager and Executive Board, of Local No. 17, and to the labor newspapers.

RESOLUTION COMMITTEE:

Charles Ball,
J. Walderman,
A. D. Glushakow.

News and Events in Local 38

By BORIS DRASIN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

There is a hum of activity in the office of the Ladies' Tailors and Custom dressmakers' Union. The Fifth Avenue shops have very few workers employed as this is the midnight hour of the slow season. The interest in the Office centers around the new agreement which is to be submitted to the employers in conference this week. The Couturier Association and the firm of Hattie Carnegie, Inc., are the first to discuss the proposed changes, later the independent employers will negotiate with the Union.

Local 38's present agreement will terminate on September 15. The new agreement demands 100 per cent organization of the Fifth Avenue shops. This clause covers between 2,000 and 3,000 private dressmakers who are not now protected by the Union but work in shops where Local 38 has an agreement for the ladies' tailors.

Another important clause defines a tailored garment so that it will be easier to differentiate between work belonging to the tailors and dressmakers. An increase in wages is demanded, a shortening in the hours of labor over time, a change in the machinery for settling disputes and other changes beneficial to the skilled makers of the gowns and wraps for wealthy women.

Despite the Wall Street crash, the distressing unemployment situation and the general depression the members of Local 38 feel that they are in a strong position to negotiate this new agreement. During the past two years the Local has won several cases with the Impartial Chairman, has gained considerably in membership, particularly among the exploited unorganized dressmakers, has continued to enforce all clauses of the prevailing agreement and has succeeded in creating a greater harmony among its own members than has occurred for many years.

The organization staff of Local 38 has been augmented by the addition of Louis Budenz, organizer for the Conference of Progressive Labor Action and editor of Labor Age. Mr.

PLEDGE AID TO CHILDREN'S DRESSMAKERS

(Continued from page 1)

measure of cooperation from those sources."

The Cutters' Union (Local 16), one of the strongest locals of the International, held a meeting Monday evening at Arlington Hall, to discuss plans for enrolling into the Union all cutters working in the children's wear industry and thus ensure a successful outcome of the strike. Among the speakers were David Dubinsky, Secretary-Treasurer of the International; Samuel Perlmutter, Manager of Local 10, and Brother Greenberg.

About 500 women workers, members of the Children's Dress Union, Local 91, have constituted themselves the vanguard of the general strike scheduled for next month and are prepared to invade the Garment Center and to call upon the non-union shops to respond to the strike call, it is further stated by Brother Greenberg.

While negotiations are still under way with the employers, no progress towards a peaceful settlement is being made and a strike appears inevitable.

Budenz is being lent to the organization drive of the ladies' tailors and custom dressmakers by the C.P.L.A. He is especially fitted to carry on an active campaign because of his wide experience with the United Textile Workers' Union. Sadie Reish of the Women's Trade Union League is also assisting in the campaign.

Forget the heat, grime and congestion of the city and come sailing with Local 38. On Sunday, July 27, the dressmakers and tailors of Local 38 will have an all-day excursion on the Hudson, stopping at Hook Mt. Park for a swim and a picnic. If you would like to make merry with us call Bryant 6766 for particulars.

The summer schools of Barnard and Bryn Mawr for women workers in industry are doing a great deal to arouse a keener interest among the students in industrial and union problems. Seven members of Local 38 are studying this summer; Yetta Baum, Lydia Frederick, Della Guistina and Frances Vengen at Barnard and Helen Gaham-Blanche Berman and Lillian Black at Bryn Mawr. At these schools they have an opportunity through classes, discussions and dramatics to learn all sides of workers' problems, hopes, and accomplishments. When visiting the schools we were surprised and delighted to find how much our members have grown in knowledge and ability to express themselves—some have even become excellent actors. We hope no fore-lady will ever be as tyrannous as the one portrayed by Frances Vengen at Barnard.

SAPOSS CONDUCTS NEEDLE TRADES CLASS AT BARNARD

The garment industry of New York City came into its own on Tuesday evening, July 8, when at Barnard College, under the auspices of the Barnard Summer School for Women Workers in Industry, David Saposs opened his class for men and women workers on problems in the needle trades industry.

Thugs Stab Brother David Fruhling

(Continued from page 1)

district Attorney James E. McDonald and laid before him these charges of racketeering in the dress industry, which is said to pay \$2,000,000 a year in tribute to racketeers.

Mr. McDonald requested the committee to return with more specific information regarding dress employers who have been victimized and promised, in the event they did so, to assign an Assistant District Attorney to devote himself to the task of seeking indictments.

The next day Attorney Markewich submitted to the Acting District Attorney a list of twenty dress manufacturers who had been "shaken down" by racketeers, and the day after he submitted three additional names. Thereupon Mr. McDonald assigned Assistant District Attorney James J. Daly, head of the Bureau of Investigation and Complaint, to make a thorough investigation of the matter. But it is not expected that the investigation will make much headway until the recovery of Brother Fruhling, who, as said, knows more than any one else about the activities of racketeers in the dress industry.

Upon his return from Baltimore, where he had gone on Union business, President Schlesinger said that "all decent elements in the dress industry

are united in the effort to eliminate racketeering from the trade." At the same time he blamed the employers and the Communists for the present situation. The bosses were the first to employ gangsters against the workers during strikes. And matters were aggravated when the Communists, although only for a short time, gained control of the Union, for their baneful rule over the Union was made possible by their alliance with the late Arnold Rothstein, king of the underworld, whose hired gunmen protected the Communists and kept them in office.

INJUNCTION SUIT

(Continued from page 1)

and William Kleif, counsel for the Industrial Council (the inside manufacturers' association), charged in open court that officials of the Brooklyn contractors' group had accepted \$12,000 in bribes from jobbers to allow their contracting shops, nominally operating as union shops, to shelter sub-standard production. They declared that it was after auditors for the commission had discovered these conditions that the Brooklyn contractors were declared to be non-union and expelled from the American Association.

Attorney McCooey attempted to deny these charges and charged in turn a conspiracy on the part of the defendants against his clients. He therefore asked the Court to restrain the Impartial Chairman from enforcing his ruling against the Brooklyn contractors.

Justice Strong reserved decision.

DRESS JOINT BOARD MOVING TO NEW HOME

On or about August 1, 1930, the New York Dress & Waistmakers' Joint Board will move from 130 East 25th Street, to 141-153 West 33rd Street, 3rd floor, at the Penn. Arcade Building, between 6th and 7th Avenues.

WITH THE Cloak & Skirt JOINT NEW YORK BOARD

(By MORRIS J. ASHBES)
Secretary-Treasurer

A regular meeting of the Joint Board Cloak, Skirt and Reefer Makers' Union, Locals 2, 3, 9, 10, 17, 23, 35, 45, 64 and 82, I. L. G. W. U., was held Wednesday, July 16th, 1930, 7:30 P. M., at the International Auditorium, 3 West 16th Street. Second Vice-Chairman Edward Molisani, presided.

Committees

Brother H. Greenberg, Manager of Local No. 91, appears and states that his local is preparing for a general strike, which will be called in August, at the expiration of their present agreements. He, therefore, requests the Joint Board to give them moral support by issuing an appeal to all members, requesting them to give the strikers of Local No. 91 every possible assistance in picketing shops located in the buildings where they are employed.

Upon motion, the request of Local No. 91 is granted.

The Joint Board minutes of July 9 are read and approved.

The Board of Directors submits the following report:

Board of Directors' Report

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors was held Monday, July 14, 1930, 7:30 P. M., at the office of the I. L. G. W. U., 3 West 16th Street. Chairman: Alex Student.

Brother Ashbes reports that at a meeting of the Local Managers, held last week, it was decided that from now on, the Joint Board Dues Department shall forward all receipts to the respective locals at the end of each week. It was also decided that the locals make arrangements to have their members' union books exchanged at the Joint Board office.

Upon motion, Brother Ashbes' report is approved.

The communication sent in by Local 2, regarding the question of bona fide reorganizations, which the Joint Board referred to the Board of Directors, is taken up. In that communication, Local 2 makes the following request:

"If the Union must agree to such reorganization, we would suggest that same be granted only with the understanding that the firm will not send work to outside contractors. Permission to send work out should be given to such firms only upon their reengagement of the entire old set of workers and also providing they are fully supplied with work."

After a brief discussion, the communication of Local 2 is approved and referred to the office.

The communication sent in by Local 17 to the Joint Board suggesting that a committee be appointed to confer with the officers of the I. L. G. W. U., regarding our general financial situation, which was referred to the Board of Directors, is taken up. After a brief discussion, it is decided that the Local Managers constitute such committee and that they take the matter up immediately with the International officers.

Local 82 sends in a communication protesting against the settlement made with Wolf, Sheinberg & Company, according to which the only Union, examiner, who was formerly employed by this firm, was eliminated. They state that since the examiner, in question, could not be placed to work because of the firm's objections, the Board of Directors should see to it that he is replaced by another member of Local 82.

Brother Lefkowitz states that he did arrange to replace the member, in question, by another member of Local

82 and the new man will start to work within a few days.

Brother Kirtzman states that he considers the protest made by Local 82 unwarranted, since the examiner, in question, voluntarily withdrew from the job.

Brother Nagler supplements Brother Kirtzman's statement by saying that the examiner, referred to in the communication of Local 82, was not originally agreed that he was to return to work. But since the man voluntarily withdrew from the job, the office decided to replace him by another member of Local 82. He, therefore, sees no reason for the Local's protest.

Managers' Reports

Brother Lefkowitz, Manager of the Jobbers' Department, reports that the cases of Wolf, Sheinberg & Company, Cohen & Kappel and the Wee Women were finally adjusted and the workers in all three shops returned to work.

There was some complication in the case of the Wee Women due to the fact that the firm intended to employ an inside contractor. This matter, however, was adjusted as the firm agreed to employ a foreman instead. The firm also agreed not to send out any work unless its inside workers are fully supplied.

In the case of Cohen & Kappel, the firm agreed to reinstate its former workers, but some of them accepted a compensation and withdrew from the job. It was, thereupon, agreed that they be replaced by workers sent up by the office.

Brother Lefkowitz reports further that the jobber, B. Greenholtz, opened a shop, for which he agreed to assume full responsibility as far as labor standards are concerned. The office is now making arrangements to have the firm engage a set of union workers.

He reports also that at a meeting

of the Department Managers held last week with the General Manager, it was decided that the following shops maintained by Jobbers on their own premises, be placed under the supervision and control of the Jobbers' Department:

Wolf, Sheinberg & Co., Wilson & Co., Cohen & Kappel, Siegel Bros., Wee Women, Leading Cloak Co., B. Greenholtz, Herstein & Ieove.

Brother Lefkowitz states that while it is undoubtedly very essential to place the shops owned by Jobbers under the control of the Jobbers' Department in order to avoid complications, it will increase the routine work of the Department considerably.

In conclusion, Brother Lefkowitz reports that notwithstanding the fact that we are now approaching the beginning of the busy season, he has already four payroll claims on hand. If things should continue at this rate in the future, it will create a very difficult situation for the department.

After due deliberation, Brother Lefkowitz's report is approved.

Brother Sorkin, Manager of the Industrial Council Department, reports that out of the 280 firms which belong to the Industrial Council, 66 exercised the reorganization right. In these 66 cases, 196 workers are involved and are classified as follows:—19 cutters, 30 piece tailors, 58 operators, 55 finishers, 29 pressers, 4 dressmakers and 1 examiner.

In 52 of these cases involving over 100 workers, complaints were filed with the Industrial Council. A number of these cases were referred to the Impartial Chairman, while some were adjusted with the Council with the consent of the workers.

In some cases which were referred to the Impartial Chairman, the workers were reinstated and more reinstatements are expected. The exact results of the cases tried before the Impartial Chairman will be reported by the General Manager. He expects, however, that all reorganization cases will be disposed of by the end of the week.

Upon motion, Brother Sorkin's report is approved.

Brother Moser, Manager of the American & Independent Department "A," reports that a recent survey of

the shops controlled by his office, disclosed the following number of workers employed therein:

Samplermakers & Piece Tailors..	41
Operators	3,136
Finishers	2,615
Pressers	1,217
Cutters	512
Examiners	46

TOTAL

The survey also disclosed the following special machines being used in his district:

Pressing machines	203
Felling machines	15
Basting machines	48
Button Sewing machines	9
Tucking machines	1

TOTAL

He reports further that the installation of pressing machines is spreading rapidly throughout his district and something will have to be done to check this evil.

He reports also that he had three reorganization cases, which were disposed of as follows:

RUBIN & SHAPIRO discharged one operator and one finisher. The operator did not report. The finisher's case was taken up and it was found that the firm was within its rights.

M. MANDELBAUM discharged one finisher and one presser. The finisher did not report. The presser's case was taken up and the firm, after a stubborn resistance, yielded to our demand to reinstate him. Afterwards, however, the presser accepted \$100.00 compensation and withdrew from the job.

KRULL BROS., an independent firm, discharged one presser. Upon being explained that the independent agreement does not permit any reorganization, the firm agreed to reinstate the man. Subsequently, however, the presser accepted a compensation of three weeks' wages and withdrew from the job.

Brother Moser reports further that the firm of Elman, Jacobson & Levine locked out its workers. As a result, the firm was suspended from the American Association and the office will take the proper action.

He reports also that the firm of the Peerless Cloak Company, insulted the Business Agent while he was controlling the shop. As a result, the firm paid a fine of \$25.00. This amount will be forwarded to some charitable institution.

He states further that at a staff meeting last week, he instructed the Business Agents to make a complete survey of their shops and try to place as many additional workers as possible. Besides this, he personally visited a number of shops for the same purpose, but found it difficult to place any workers at this time. It is particularly difficult to place operators because the new styles require more finishing than operating. He also instructed the Business Agents to make every effort to ascertain the conditions prevailing in shops which are working and report to him any irregularity that may be discovered.

After due deliberation, Brother Moser's report is approved.

General Manager's Report

Brother Nagler reports that the June reorganization turned out as he expected. According to reports submitted by Brother Sorkin, there are 66 reorganization cases involving 196 workers. In 52 of these cases, complaints were filed with the Industrial Council. A substantial number of these cases were already disposed of, either by the Impartial Chairman's decision or by direct negotiation with the Industrial Council. Had it not been for the frequent interruptions caused by the Injunction proceedings brought by the Brooklyn Contractors' Association, many more cases would

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EDITORIALS

The New Season

The shops are beginning to get busy. Some shops more and others less, but the new season has begun and it is our hope that it will be a good season with plenty of work, good earnings and good health for the workers.

While wishing the workers a good season, we want to tell them also that it depends largely upon them whether the season is going to be a good one or a poor one.

Of course, if there is no work in the shops, the workers can do nothing about it. The Union would certainly like it if the seasons were always good and there were always plenty of work in the shops. But there is nothing the Union can do in the matter. The Union can merely see to it that, when there is work in the shops, that the workers are enabled to make a decent living. This is the first duty of the Union.

But the Union can perform its duty only with the assistance of the workers in the shops. It is the workers who must always be on guard and see to it that union standards are maintained in the shops.

This, it must be admitted, has been said here time and again, and it is rather irksome for us to repeat things that have already been said so many times and that are so obvious. What member of the Union does not know that it is the duty of the workers to see that union conditions prevail in the shops? The word "duty" is not the proper word here. It is to the interest of the workers to see that union conditions are maintained, because it is they who gain when union standards prevail, and it is they again who lose when union standards are violated. But however old, clear, and obvious this may be, it is nevertheless a fact that many workers do not trouble themselves to see that union conditions are maintained. Nor need we feel ashamed to admit that there are also workers who help the employers deceive and cheat the Union. This renders the task of the Union particularly difficult. For, instead of watching the bosses to see that they keep their agreement with the Union, the latter has to watch the workers to keep them from doing what is forbidden.

It is precisely for this reason that we do not consider it superfluous to repeat such old, simple, and self-evident truths. And so we do not think it unnecessary to state these old truths now, when a new season is commencing. For every season can be better or worse, depending on how the workers behave in the shops. The workers cannot make a good season out of a poor one, and it is not their fault if the season is poor; but it lies in their power to mitigate somewhat a poor season, just as it lies in their power to spoil a good one. It depends on how much care they take that union conditions are maintained in the shops.

Accordingly, we say to the workers: Do everything in your power to make the new season better than it would otherwise be. Stand on guard in your shops and see that union standards and regulations are strictly enforced.

The Successful Campaign of the Baltimore Cloakmakers

The Baltimore cloakmakers are now sure to wage with still greater confidence and determination their campaign to unionize the cloak industry in Baltimore and to eliminate the sweatshop from it. The Baltimore cloakmakers have had a good opportunity to learn from their own campaign how much can be gained through organization, unity and aggressiveness.

Only a few months ago the cloakmakers of Baltimore were still of the opinion that their situation was hopeless, that the unspeakably bad conditions of labor in the cloak industry of Baltimore would always persist there, and that the sweating system which had taken such firm root there would never be eradicated. Today, however, the Baltimore cloakmakers think differently. They have seen that when there is a union, things can be accomplished even in Baltimore, and that when the workers are united and willing to fight, they can win victories in Baltimore, too.

Since the meeting of the General Executive Board of the International in Baltimore, no more than four months ago, the situation among the Baltimore cloakmakers has greatly changed. Four months ago there was hardly a trace of a cloakmakers' union in Baltimore; today Baltimore boasts a very strong cloakmakers' organization with a considerable number of members. Baltimore now possesses a cloakmakers' union that the cloak manufacturers are beginning to hold in respect. A union which has already waged a successful strike against one large firm and won a strikeless victory over another large firm must command respect.

The cloakmakers of Baltimore appreciate fully what the International has done for them. It was the International that expended a great deal of effort and money to organize the Baltimore cloakmakers and to create a union for them. Nevertheless, credit is also due to the Baltimore cloakmakers for responding so warmly to the call of the International and for joining its ranks.

The Baltimore cloakmakers have only started their campaign and are well aware that they still have some very rough sailing ahead of them. It is apparent that a general strike in the Baltimore cloak industry is inevitable. Most manufacturers are so constituted by nature that they will not give in without a fight. They have to be convinced that they must yield. And the best way to convince them is to strike. However, the Baltimore cloakmakers are prepared for the great struggle confronting them. Thanks to their organization, to their unity, and to the help given them by the International, they have gained courage to fight and confidence in their ultimate victory. The cloakmakers of Baltimore are determined to establish union conditions in the Baltimore cloak industry. They will therefore fight with their last ounce of strength, and they may rest assured that the International, which has hitherto helped them in their campaign in every way it could, will continue to help them. They can, therefore, carry on their fight with still greater courage and confidence. Victory is certain.

The Campaign of the Children's Dressmakers

We would like to see the Children's Dressmakers' Union win its demands from the manufacturers without a strike; but we realize that this is an idle wish.

From the present situation it appears to us that a strike will have to be called, and the Children's Dressmakers' Union is doing well to make all the necessary preparations for meeting the manufacturers in open combat.

The situation in the children's dress trade has become simply unbearable. The manufacturers took advantage of the fratricidal war which the Communists had brought about in the ranks of the workers and began to return to the good old sweating system.

The fight against the sweatshop manufacturers in the children's dress trade should have started a long time ago; but the International was busy all this time with strikes and campaigns in the other branches of the ladies' garment industry, and so the children's trade had to wait awhile. But it did not content itself with passive waiting. On the contrary, a great deal was done in the meantime to organize the trade more effectively and to prepare for the conflict.

A very considerable part of the dress industry is organized and union conditions prevail in the shops. In the union shops we find a five-day working week of 42 hours, equal distribution of work, a ban against the discharge of workers, three paid legal holidays, time and a half for overtime work, forty dollars a week for trained workers, and fourteen dollars a week for beginners. But there are many shops which are wholly unorganized, and there the workers work as many hours as the manufacturer wants them to and for as much, or rather as little, as the boss is willing to pay. There are also a great many shops where conditions are, without exaggeration, not one whit better than in the sweatshops of the olden times. The manufacturers can have their way because they employ middle-aged women who must help support their families, and young girls who still have to go to continuation school. With such workers one can do as one pleases, because they are beholden to the manufacturer for his favor in allotting them such hours of work as make it possible for them to work for him. In such shops complete slavery prevails and the most disgraceful exploitation. Such a state of affairs must not be tolerated and must be combated with all our might.

We are confident that not only will the unions affiliated with the International help the children's dressmakers wage their fight against the scandalous conditions which exist in their trade, but that the entire labor movement will consider it its duty to assist in the fight. For, it is the wives and children of the workers who are being so shamefully exploited in the children's dress shops.

The children's dressmakers have every reason to feel confident that their just fight will be won. Let them but be united and determined to win the fight.

An Old Story That Ever Remains New

The question of higher dues which the Executive Board of Local 17 has laid before the Cloak Joint Board is an old one, but it is one of those old questions that always remain new.

The Executive Board of Local 17 points out in its communication to the Joint Board that the precarious financial condition in which the Joint Board constantly finds itself prevents it from properly discharging its duties. The Joint Board ought to maintain a permanent Organization Department, but at present it lacks the means for it. Often the Joint Board has to refrain from various other important activities for lack of funds. For, the present income of the Joint Board does not even suffice to cover its ordinary routine expenses. Hence steps must be taken to increase the income of the Joint Board.

To be sure, the Executive Board of Local 17 does not specifically mention in its letter the question of raising the dues. It merely recommends that the Joint Board appoint a special committee to consult with the International and in common with the latter cast about for ways and means to improve the financial position of the Union.

But what other way is there besides raising the dues? The

From Time To Time

By Dr. B. Hoffman (Zivyon)

The most important achievement of the recent Communist Congress in Moscow was Stalin's seven-hour speech. It requires a tremendous amount of strength to speak for seven hours, and it requires no less strength to listen to a seven-hour oration. But the endurance of the listeners was less remarkable. They had to listen, they were forced to listen. For, who would have the nerve not to listen when the all-powerful dictator of the Communist Party speaks? It is Stalin's feat that is truly wonderful. For, no one compelled him to speak. Stalin can coerce everybody in Russia, but there is no one in Russia who can coerce Stalin.

After Stalin had demonstrated that he was capable of speaking for seven hours without a stop, there was nothing further to be expected from the Congress. For, it was known in advance that all the delegates would agree with Stalin. Those about whom there was the least suspicion that they might not agree with Stalin were told to stay home. And if a few dissenters managed to slip in at the elections and came to the Congress, they lost their speech even before crossing the threshold of the hall where the Congress met.

All were in accord with Stalin? What else could they do? Who wants to go to live in Turkey?

That does not mean that the delegates were not free to discuss and to criticize Stalin's policies. Oh, no! We are told explicitly that not only were all the delegates at liberty to speak and to criticize while the Congress was in session, but that they were free to do so even two months before the Congress. But you have probably heard the story about freedom of speech at an Irish meeting. Meyer London was fond of telling it whenever he had an opportunity.

It seems there was an Irish meeting for the purpose of nominating candidates for various political offices. The chairman called the meeting to order and announced that he had a list of names which had been given to him to propose as candidates, and that since we had freedom of speech in America, everybody would be able to take the floor after the reading of the candidates' names and speak for or against them. Everybody in the audience was pleased and the chairman proceeded to read the list of names. When he finished, he asked if anybody wished to speak against any of the proposed candidates, or against

the entire slate. Thereupon one of the audience rose and declared that he wanted to speak in opposition. But before another minute had passed, the speaker was rolling down the steps, all beaten up and bruised. Whereupon the chairman rapped for order and calmly asked, "Is there anybody else who wants to speak in opposition?"

From the Congress it was evident that Stalin's dictatorship had grown stronger. He has attained to absolute dictatorship. None may oppose him. In the last few years he has so perfected his Communist Party machine that it has become 100 per cent safe. Every party office, whether high or low, is in the hands of a reliable henchman. The espionage within the Communist Party has been brought to such a high degree of perfection by Stalin, that one Communist spies on the other, and both on the third, who in turn is spied upon by the fourth, and so on down to the last Communist.

Stalin has raised the Communist dictatorship to the highest stage. It is the inexorable Stalin with his iron will and iron hand who controls everything and rules everybody in Soviet Russia.

This briefly sums up the proceedings of the Communist Congress in Moscow. And this summary could have been made the day the Congress opened.

As for the statement that industry has expanded in Russia, that many new factories have been built and many additional miles of railroad tracks laid, we knew that even without Stalin's long-winded speech, it is but natural that factories should multiply if you keep on erecting new ones. However, Stalin should have explained in his speech why it is still impossible to get shoes and trousers, shirts and cakes of soap in Russia. New factories are springing up, yet, instead of being reduced by them, the shortage of manufactured goods has grown still more acute and keeps on increasing. The fields now yield more grain than formerly, Stalin tells us, but he does not say why the Russian people have nothing to eat.

In the main Stalin's figures are true, but I believe Stalin would be better off if people did not believe his figures, if they said he was exaggerating, than if they say that his figures are true. For if they are true, they offer the severest indictment of Stalin's dic-

tatorship. The figures show that, regardless of the progress Russia is making industrially and agriculturally, she is, under the base of the dictatorship, more hungry, more impoverished, and more miserable than ever before. It is the curse of the dictatorship that in Russia bread is turned into stone and human toil into wind and smoke.

However, if they put out there in Russia like Stalin's dictatorship, they are welcome to it. We here in America are not going to depose Stalin. That will have to be done by the Russians in Russia. We here have our own troubles. If we do not have one big dictator, we have many little ones who are making our lives miserable. And no matter who the little dictators are, they cause a world of trouble wherever and whoever they may be, and if we cannot from over here remove the great dictator of Moscow from his high dictatorial horse, we ought at least to try to get rid of the little dictators in our midst.

But the American people are now preoccupied with one great and difficult question: When do we eat?

We still do not know how many unemployed persons there are at present in the United States. We still have to depend on conjectures and estimates. However, President Green of the American Federation of Labor has recently stated that unemployment is no less widespread now than last winter, and that according to the reports received by the Federation from various unions, one fifth, or 20 per cent, of union workers are out of work. President Green estimates that in the month of May the number of the unemployed was 3,600,000. But this figure, he declares, does not include clerks and farm hands. By clerks is meant both office and store workers. And their numbers are very large, as business is very dull in the country and many office and store clerks have been laid off. But we must not confine ourselves to those who have been laid off. We must also take into consideration those who have not worked as yet and who want to start working now. Tens of thousands of college graduates are vainly trying to find employment in some school or business. There are also hundreds of thousands of boys and girls who have graduated from grade school or high school and want to go to work, but there is no work for them. Accordingly, it is estimated that the number of the unemployed in the United States is now fully six million. This is an appalling figure. Moreover, a large number of the jobless have been without work for months now and have long since spent their last cent. And when one is starving, one's mind is occupied with one thought only, namely, What shall I do for food? And when one is wholly occupied

with one thought, one can think of nothing else. As a result, our little dictators are sitting securely in the saddle and plying their nefarious trade unhindered. And when there is prosperity in the country and the people are well sated, then everything is surely all right in the United States and nothing must be disturbed lest prosperity flee from the land. The little dictators then sit in the saddle not only firmly but insolently. It is they, so they assure us, who have brought about prosperity.

But since this is so, that is, since the little dictators are firmly in the saddle whether there is want or prosperity in the country, let it rather be prosperity.

I believe, moreover, that in the end it will be possible to enlighten the working people of America when they have something to eat and their minds are not occupied solely with their stomachs, but have room for other thoughts as well.

President Hoover has discovered a new remedy for unemployment, namely, the art of juggling figures.

Remedies for unemployment must be sought when there are unemployed; but if it can be proven that there aren't any unemployed in the country, there is no need of remedies for unemployment, is there? Accordingly, Hoover took figures from the recent census of the population and manipulated them so cleverly that it appears from them that there is hardly any unemployment in the country.

I say "cleverly," but that is only after a manner of speaking. As a matter of fact, his manipulation of the census figures was far from clever. On the contrary, his handling of the figures was so "raw" that people simply laughed at him. To be more specific, the figures were compiled from those sections of the country where there is little or no industry. And where there is no industry, there are no workers; and where there are no workers, there are no people out of work.

Governor Roosevelt of New York deserves credit for putting the question of unemployment before the recent Conference of Governors as it should be put.

In passing Governor Roosevelt twitted President Hoover very neatly for his tricky figures on unemployment in the United States and concluded that the most effective remedies for unemployment are unemployment insurance and the shortening of the time of work.

The movement for the introduction of Government unemployment insurance in this country would be a great

(Continued on page 7)

Union has no rich relatives to bequeath money to it, or to give it a big donation. Where, then, is the Union to get money if not from the members?

True, it is possible to borrow money from some bank; but the Union long ago tried this remedy and found it wanting. For, if one borrows money, one has to pay it back. The Union must pay those it borrows from. Indeed, one of the reasons why the financial position of the Union is so precarious is just this, that it has to pay the debts it has contracted. And when we say that the Union has to pay, the same question arises: Where is the Union going to get the money with which to pay if not from its members? The Union has not and cannot have any income except what it receives from its members.

Moreover, the financial difficulty in which the Union finds itself is not a passing but a permanent one. If it were only a question of the present moment, we might content ourselves with looking for some temporary expedient. But the financial problem of the Union is a permanent one. Like the poor it is always with us, and will continue to be with us until the finances of the Union improve. And they can only improve if the Union will receive enough from its members to enable it to cover its expenses and to meet its obligations.

We realize that the Executive Board of Local 17 did not find it convenient to say openly that it recommends to the Joint Board that the question of higher dues be taken up. But, how-

ever inconvenient it may be to say it in so many words, eventually it will have to be said, as there is no other way to improve the finances of the Union.

And we can very well see why it is not convenient to speak openly about raising the dues. It is something which is not particularly popular with the members of the Union, at least with a large number of them. It is an old story that the members would like to get more and more from the Union and to give it less and less. In this the cloakmakers are not alone. Who does not want a bargain? Everybody wants to pay as little as possible and get as much as possible for his money. Yet the members of the Union ought to understand that if the bargain is a real one, the one from whom the bargain was obtained must have lost something by the deal, otherwise the bargain is no bargain. And if the members want to get a bargain from the Union, then the Union must lose something thereby. But can the Union afford to lose? Who will give it the means with which to cover the loss? The members are the only ones from whom the Union can take money. And if the members are trying to get a bargain from the Union, it means that they are trying to get a bargain from themselves. But one cannot get a bargain from oneself unless one wants to fool himself.

All this, to be sure, is old stuff; but as long as the present situation remains, all these words and all these arguments will have to be continually repeated. It is an old story which still remains quite new.

Cloak and Skirt Joint Board

(Continued from pg. 3)

have been disposed of. Another reason for the delay in adjusting the reorganization cases is that every one must be treated on its own merits and, therefore, does not set a precedent for the rest. This is, of course, a rather protracted procedure, but it carries with it a larger degree of certainty. From the results obtained so far, we have little ground for complaint and we hope that when the final report is submitted, it will show the improvement we have gained through the modified reorganization clause.

He reports further that he had a meeting with all Department Managers on Friday, July 11, at which all details concerning our activities in connection with the coming fall season were gone over most carefully and were thoroughly discussed. It was then decided to call a general staff meeting for next Friday, June 18, and invite all Local Managers in order to go over with them all outlined plans and hear their opinions as to what remedies shall be applied in the way of relieving our present industrial situation.

Brother Nagler states further that notwithstanding the generally spread rumors about standards having dwindled down in our industry, he feels satisfied that a great deal was exaggerated. From the interviews he had with Shop Chairmen and committees from the most representative shops, in addition to the official reports which he received from our staff, he feels that we have succeeded in maintaining union standards in every legitimate shop, in spite of adverse conditions. This is certainly a great achievement upon which we may congratulate ourselves. There are, of course, some exceptions, but generally speaking, we have succeeded in retaining our control and influence over the industry in a way so as to prevent disastrous results. We must bear in mind, however, that we find ourselves at present in a state of industrial depression, but a revival is bound to come sooner or later. When that time comes, we must be prepared to meet the situation and utilize it to the advantage of our membership and the industry as a whole. In order to do that, we must do a lot of preparatory work and particularly along organizational lines. This, however, will necessitate the provision of ample funds for the activities which we must undertake in the very near future and our locals will have to give this matter their most serious consideration.

Brother Nagler's report is then approved and the meeting is adjourned.

Delegate Shusterman moves the adoption of the Board of Directors' report as read.

Delegate Langer amends the motion, that the report be adopted, except that part pertaining to the recommendation of the Local Managers, that members of all locals may have their union books exchanged at the Joint Board Dues Department. He states that Local 35 has a rule that members' books must be exchanged at the Local Office only. This rule was adopted for the purpose of bringing the individual members into closer contact with their Local Office, as well as for the purpose of a more efficient record keeping system. He feels, therefore, that before adopting the recommendation of the Local Managers, the Joint Board should take this matter up directly with the Local Executive Board.

Delegate Kaufman supports Langer's amendment, stating that said amendment expresses fully the sentiment of Local 9.

A lengthy discussion on this sub-

ject ensues with Delegates Kirtzman, Silverman, Goldowsky, Rein, Heller and Shapiro speaking against the recommendation, while Delegates Student, Perimutter and Nash speaking in favor of it. Finally, Brother Nagler sums up the discussion and states as follows:

"In bringing this recommendation to the Joint Board, the Local Managers had in mind the welfare of the organization as a whole. They felt that the adoption of this system would make for a better control of our membership, in a most efficient manner. Past experience showed us that if we want our members to be in good standing, we must have a central Dues Department, so as to enable our Shop Chairmen to turn in their collections in one office instead of being burdened with distributing same throughout a chain of local offices.

We are not speaking of those members who choose to pay their dues directly to their respective locals; no one will prevent them from doing it in the future as they were not prevented in the past. We must bear in mind, however, that not all members take the trouble of visiting their respective local offices for the purpose of paying their dues, or exchanging their union books. Most of them do that through their Shop Chairmen or through their Business Agents. In both instances, the books are collected from members of different locals together with their payments. The Central Dues Department will collect all such monies and will afterward distribute same among the various locals. But if the Business Agent, or the Shop Chairman, is obliged to personally make the distribution, among the various offices, it will impose an undue hardship all around. The Business Agent, in such case, is obliged to waste a lot of his valuable time which deprives him from attending a part of his routine work, while a Shop Chairman, who is not a paid officer, soon gets tired of this arrangement and drops the control altogether. It is, therefore, imperative that we adopt the recommendation of the Local Managers."

Brother Ashbes supplements Brother Nagler's remarks by stating that, according to the plan adopted by the Local Managers, all collections received by the Central Dues Department will be kept in a separate account, which will be under the supervision of two Local Managers. The Joint Board office will forward a statement to each local at the end of each week, accompanied by a check covering the full amount of the money collected for them the previous week. In this way, the locals will be secured with their share of the receipts and the service of the Joint Board Finance Department will be given to them gratis.

Finally Brother Heller suggests that in order to enable the Local Executive Boards to deliberate on this subject, the vote on this question be postponed until the next meeting.

Brother Heller's suggestion is unanimously adopted and the Board of Directors' report is then approved.

Communications

The Secretary reads the following telegrams:

Los Angeles, Cal. July 10, 1930.
M. J. Ashbes, Secretary
Joint Board Cloakmakers' Union,

I am extremely sorry to hear that William Bloom has met with a tragic death by being drowned. I can only express at this time my deepest sorrow and heartfelt sympathy over the loss of a very good and active member of our Union and especially such

A Man of Many Contrasts

(Pen Portrait of Abraham Cahan)

By MAXIMILIAN HURWITZ

Late in the fall of 1925, Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, whose seventieth birthday was celebrated a fortnight ago by the entire labor and literary world, returned from his first visit to Palestine. Shortly afterward Brother Hurwitz, now of the Justice editorial staff, interviewed Mr. Cahan for The Jewish Tribune, of which Brother Hurwitz was then chief editorial writer. The interview, which appeared in The Jewish Tribune of December 11, 1925, was prefaced with a pen portrait of Mr. Cahan which the latter, in a letter to Brother Hurwitz characterized as "correct, fair, and brilliant." We reprint this pen portrait of Mr. Cahan because of its timeliness.

A man at once masterful and temperamental, kindly and ruthless; a self-styled realist in life and in literature who at bottom is a romantic and dreamer; a champion of what, borrowing a phrase from Montague Glass, might be called "bargain basement" Yiddish who would never dream of writing "bargain basement" English; the father of the human interest story and other far from desirable American newspaper features in Yiddish who throughout his long editorship has nursed more young writers of talent than any other Yiddish editor; a successful American newspaper man who chose to devote his considerable journalistic abilities to the Yiddish field; an idealist who took hold of an insignificant Yiddish Socialist daily and developed it into one of the biggest and most successful newspapers in the country; a Yiddish writer whose best work has been written in English; a Socialist and free-thinker who goes into raptures on hearing a good cantor sing some synagogal air, and who is said to have burst into tears at the sight of

orthodox Jews praying on Yom Kippur in front of the Walling Wall in Jerusalem; a radical aristocrat and hard-boiled sentimentalist; this, ladies and gentlemen, is Mr. Abraham Cahan. What a bewildering maze of contrary traits, tastes, and impulses all in the same man! No wonder his friends are often puzzled and his enemies infuriated. Granting, however, the roughness of the oak, let us also acknowledge its strength.

The fact of the matter is that unique personalities like Mr. Cahan are of contradictions all compact. Such men can no more be expected to conform to our preconceived notions and narrow definitions than life itself can be shut up within the straightjacket of a formula, party platform, ism or ology. This their critic cannot see. Hence the cry of inconsistency, as though life itself were consistent and orthodox.

And because the course of such personalities is uncharitable they are a perennial source of surprise to friend and foe alike. To come back to Mr. Cahan, just when there were cries on all sides that he was lowering the tone of journalism and literature, itself, he produced *The Rise of David Levinsky* which William Dean Howells, H. L. Mencken, Carl Van Doren, and other leading critics acclaim as one of the great American novels of our times. And though Mr. Cahan is now sixty-five, who knows how many more surprises of this nature he has in store for us?

JAMES M. LYNCH DEAD; WAS TYPOS' PRESIDENT

Syracuse, N. Y.—James M. Lynch, former president International Typographical Union, died in this city July 16, after a long illness. He was 63.

He was first elected president in 1900 and served continuously until 1914. He retired until 1924, when he was again re-elected for two years.

a young and beautiful life and a good comrade as William Bloom.

(Signed) J. Breslaw.

Storm Lake, Iowa, July 14, 1930.
M. J. Ashbes, Secretary
Joint Board Cloakmakers' Union;

With deepest sorrow we read of the sudden death of our beloved comrade, William Bloom. Death has taken away from us and our movement one of the most sincere and devoted workers. We mourn our great loss together with you.

(Signed) Mr. and Mrs. M. Sigman.
Both aforementioned telegrams are placed on file.

The Secretary then reads the following resolution:

July 16, 1930.

To the Chairman and Members of the Joint Board GREETINGS:

At a meeting of the employees of the firm of WOLF, SCHEINBERG & COMPANY, the undersigned Shop Chairman, in conjunction with a committee were authorized and instructed to present to you on behalf of the workers of the shop, the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the firm of WOLF, RUBENS & SCHEINBERG locked out its employees for various flimsy excuses, and

WHEREAS, the Joint Board countered this action on the part of the firm with the declaration of a strike, and

WHEREAS, the officials of the Industrial Council Department, particularly Brother Alexander Miller, have

done everything humanly possible—the latter coming down regularly to help the workers with the picketing in all kinds of weather in order that the strike should terminate successfully in favor of the workers, and

WHEREAS, our General Manager, Brother I. Nagler, took a personal interest in this case, and on two occasions ably and admirably defended the workers before the Impartial Chairman, so much so, that decisions were rendered in favor of the workers, and the Union as a whole, and

WHEREAS, Brother Lefkowitz has worked tirelessly and earnestly, and was generally instrumental in causing a factory to be opened on the premises of the reorganized firm of WOLF, SCHEINBERG & CO., where fifty (50) workers are now re-employed; THEREFORE, be it

RESOLVED, that we express our hearty and sincere appreciation and thanks to the Joint Board, to the above-named officers and to all others who may have worked in our behalf, on the splendid result of their efforts; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to our official organ, "Justice."

(Signed)

E. A. ROSEN, Local 2, Chairman
M. HOFFMAN, Local 2
LOUIS NEVITT, Local 2
HARRY STONE, Local 9.

Upon motion, it was decided to incorporate the resolution in the minutes and also have same published in our official publications, as well as in the daily press.

The meeting is then adjourned.

WITH THE DRESS & WAIST JOINT BOARD NEW YORK

By ANTONINO CRIVELLO,
Secretary-Treasurer

A regular meeting of the Joint Board of the Dress and Waistmakers' Union of Greater New York, I. L. G. W. U., was held on Wednesday, July 9, 1930, at the International 3 West 16th Street. Brother L. Wasilevsky, Chairman.

Brother L. Antonini, in the name of Local 89, of which he is General Secretary, recommends Brother Miranda for the Finance Committee in place of Brother J. Salerno, who has been appointed business agent.

Brother J. Rabinow, Chairman of Local 22, then announces the names of the delegates recommended by his local for the various standing committees. They are as follows:

Brother M. Rosen for the Board of Directors; Brother J. Rabinow for the Finance Committee; Brother S. Cohen for the Appeal Committee; Brother J. B. Thomas and Sister Rose Resnick for the Grievance Committee.

Then Brother J. Rabinow is nominated for Second Vice-Chairman and Brother J. B. Thomas for Fourth Vice-Chairman.

All of the above nominations are duly seconded, and there being no objections, are approved by the Joint Board.

Report of Affiliated Department

Brother M. Stoller, Manager of the Affiliated Department, reports on some very urgent cases:

Estelle Dress Company—This firm has been on a contract relation with the Union for a long time. Last season the firm was paying from 60c to 65c to the operators for a \$6.75 line. Recently, they informed the workers that they wanted to pay them a flat price of 50c for the next season. The operators refused to agree to this arrangement. Brother Nathan Schechter, business agent, was sent up to see the employers of the firm and try to convince them not to change the working conditions, but every attempt was useless. Then without any notice, the firm took away the machines, but kept the cutters working and sent the work out to contractors. The Affiliated Department stopped the cutters and took up the case with the Association and the members of the firm, but the firm continues to be stubborn. The workers have been instructed to be in the office of the Affiliated Department tomorrow and the belief is that the only solution to the above situation, is a strike against the firm.

La Grace Dress Company—This firm has announced that it is determined to go out of business, but direct observations convince my Department that it is planning to run an open shop. A lockout is expected, and if the firm should do this, a strike will be necessary. The Association has tried to convince my Department on reductions, but we have opposed it. My office is attentively following the movements of the above, ready to cope with any situation that may arise.

After a number of comments on the facts explained, by Brother Stoller in his report, it is approved and his Department is authorized to take the necessary steps against those firms violating the agreement.

Then Chairman L. Wasilevsky takes the floor and performs the sad rites of condolence in memory of Brother William Bloom, Chairman of the Cloakmakers' Joint Board, whose young life was lost in the Brookwood College swimming pool. He pronounces a brief eulogy in memory

of our beloved departed brother and then invites the Board to rise to honor the memory of Brother Bloom. Brother Wasilevsky then announces that our Joint Board together with the officers and a number of delegates, participated in the funeral of Brother Bloom. Carriages and flowers were sent together with telegrams of condolences to the family and to the Cloakmakers' Joint Board.

Then the Chairman deprecates the murderous attack of this morning on Brother David Fruhling by gangsters and thugs who stabbed him endangering his life very seriously.

The Board expresses their deep sorrow for this happening and decides to send flowers and a telegram and a committee to Brother Fruhling, wishing him a prompt and speedy recovery. The committee appointed is as follows: Brothers Rabinow, Cipies and Galasso.

The General Manager, Brother Julius Hochman, enters at this moment, and is being greeted and felicitated by the Board for his recovery.

General Manager's Report

Brother Julius Hochman then thanks the Board for the flowers and the committees sent to visit him during his illness. He also congratulates Brother L. Antonini and informs the Board that Brothers Guzman, Moskowitz and himself went to pay a visit to Brother Antonini, in the name of the Joint Board, during the former's stay in bed due to his injuries suffered in an automobile accident.

Brother Hochman then states that progress is being made in the preparations of our new headquarters and that we will be able to move before August.

He says that in the meantime a meeting of the Local Managers will take place tomorrow in order to devise a plan to finance the Joint Board and to supply the necessary funds for our removal.

He then announces that Brother Max Stoller will act as General Manager during his absence. Also that upon his return to the office, he will submit a certain plan which he is working on at present, to the approval of the Board.

Brother Hochman further states that the constitution, retouched as per new developments, will also then be submitted for the final approval. He contemplates calling a joint executive board meeting to discuss the present situation of the industry. Before leaving for his vacation, he will have letters sent out, as per the recommendation of Local 22 Executive Board and approved by our Joint Board, instructing all Shop Chairmen not to make adjustments of prices for the coming season before having shop meetings with the business agents, and also to make the workers refrain from working overtime.

At this point, Brother Loeb of Local 35, requests the General Manager that the above instructions to be given to the Shop Chairmen, should also regard the prices of the pressers. And that upon the return of Brother Hochman, the recommendation of Locals 25 and 89 regarding the price schedule of the pressers, should be taken up with the various associations.

Brother Hochman promises to call a conference regarding the above. He will inform the Associations and the Impartial Chairman that no flat prices will be recognized; meanwhile as far as the pressers are concerned, the minimum hour rate is the guide.

Then the General Manager is asked

to give certain information in reference to the Style Dress. He says that the subsidiary shop in the rear of the premises of the above concern, has been given up; that he took up this question with the Association, and he is making arrangements for a conference to take place upon his return to the office. He further states that he will not allow any cutters unless the firm will have factories.

The report of the General Manager is approved.

Brother Rosen, who represented the Joint Board at the Tom Mooney-Billings Conference, then reports that

he has participated in the above conference and urges our officers, vice-presidents of our International, to be the interpreters of our Board at the International, in order that our parent organization may express, through a communication, its protest towards the refusal of Governor Young to pardon Mooney and Billings. He further states that our organization is favorably considered among the delegates of the above conference, as one of the most advanced and progressive organizations.

The report of Brother Rosen is approved.

The meeting is then adjourned.

Dress Shop Chairmen Ordered To Settle Prices on Basis of Minimum Scale

Joint Board Warns Against "Flat Rate" Settlements, Declaring Them to Be Against the Interest of the Workers

The New York Dress and Waist Joint Board has sent letters to all shop chairmen ordering them to settle prices on the basis of the minimum scale, and warning them not to make any "flat rate" settlements, holding such settlements to be inimical to the interests of the workers.

The letter follows:

Dear Chairman:

We are now at the beginning of the Fall season. You are faced with the settlement of piece rates for the piece workers of your shop.

We are informed that in many shops, employers insist upon "flat rate," especially in houses where they are making \$3.75, \$6.75 and \$10.75 dresses.

We are informing you that the Joint Board decided against "flat rate" settlements because such settlements work out against the interest of the workers. Styles are becoming increasingly difficult, especially is this true of the Fall season. The new styles are more complicated and have a lot more work and therefore take more time to make.

There is no provision in our agreement for "flat rate." Each garment must be settled on its own merits, based upon the time it takes to make

up the garment. In accordance with our agreement, garments must be settled so that a minimum operator shall earn not less than \$1.10 an hour and the average presser to earn not less than \$1.50 an hour.

We are therefore instructing you—and we shall hold you responsible for this—not to settle any "flat rates," but to settle each garment individually on a basis that will yield to the minimum operator not less than \$1.10 an hour and to the average presser not less than \$1.50 an hour.

In case you meet with any difficulties in the settlement of garments, report at once to the office of the union and we will make arrangements that the business agent will come up to your shop and adjust prices or arrange for a test.

We strongly advise you to arrange with the office for a shop meeting before you begin to settle prices.

Our office is at present still located at 130 East 25th Street. Our telephone number is Gramercy 4851.

Please carry out the instructions of the letter.

Fraternally Yours,

JULIUS HOCHMAN,
General Manager, Dress Joint Board.

From Time To Time

(Continued from page 5)

deal farther ahead if the American Federation of Labor took some interest in it. But the A. F. of L. leaders not only do not support the movement for unemployment insurance, but are rather opposed to it. This is because the A. F. of L. leadership has not yet completely shaken off the old tradition of the Federation to oppose the Inauguration of Government insurance funds for workers. Little by little the Federation is abandoning this tradition. Thus, for example, it recently came out in favor of old age security, and so we hope that before long it will also declare in favor of unemployment insurance. For the present, however, it is quite cool toward the movement for unemployment insurance, which is a pity, for this is the most favorable time for the movement, when it could make a great deal of headway if organized labor were to get behind it, because the idea of unemployment insurance has many warm supporters among liberal and progressive Americans.

I am glad that the Cloak Operators' Union has again become Local 1.

Local 1 arouses warm feelings in me. It was my local at the time I edited the New Post. I used to fre-

quent the meetings of Local 1 and—now it can be told—I sometimes took a hand in its politics.

I cannot boast that I was then quite an adept in the game of politics. As a matter of fact, I am no great shakes at it even now, and all the more so in those days, when I was practically a novice in such matters. But that made no difference. The leaders of Local 1 were themselves half novices then and rather poor hands at politics. Be that as it may, I think of those days with longing. I am really fond of Local 1.

What, as Shakespeare might ask, is in a number? But human beings are that way. Sentiments cling even to numbers. And Brother Abe Rosenberg, ex-President of the International, will surely be glad that Local 2 has again become Local 1. I remember with what pride he used to display his union book on which was written "No. 1 of Local 1." I can see that he must have been sorry that Local 1 had become Local 2. Somehow, No. 1 of Local 2 does not sound so good as No. 1 of Local 1. I realize it.

And I realize likewise that in the ears of Local 17, Local 1 also sounds better than Local 2.

In other words, everybody is happy. May it turn out for the best!

2 WEEKS IN LOCAL 10

—By Samuel Perlmutter, Mgr.—

Brother David Fruhling Attacked by Thugs on His Way to the Office

On Wednesday morning, July 9, 1930, about 9:30 A. M., a call came into the office from Police Headquarters advising that Brother David Fruhling, Assistant Manager of Local 10, had been seriously hurt and that he had been taken to St. Marks Hospital for treatment.

Upon receiving this information, Manager Samuel Perlmutter rushed down to the Hospital, where he found Brother Fruhling in a public ward of that hospital, lying in bed in a most pitiable condition. Prostrated, he lay there in a stream of blood which penetrated through the very thick linen bandage tied about his head. Our stricken brother was unable to utter a word, being in a state of semi-consciousness.

Upon the information given by hospital attendants and the police, it appeared that Brother Fruhling, while on his way to the office on Wednesday morning, at about 8:45 A. M., was attacked by a number of thugs, who came out of a machine and leaped at him from the back, and with black-jacks and knives slashed him behind the ear and about the head, thus inflicting fatal wounds about his head and mastoids. The professor at the hospital who attended Brother Fruhling, declared that it would take some time before it could be definitely determined whether any vein had been completely cut behind the patient's ear or not. In the event a vein had been cut, it would take many months before the part of the jaw which had been rendered paralytic would regain life. For the time being that part of his face which had been injured was almost totally paralyzed and he was therefore unable to open his mouth.

From all appearances it was almost certain that this atrocious attack upon the life of Brother David Fruhling must have been sponsored and perpetrated by racketeers who have invaded the garment center for the purpose of shaking down manufacturers for alleged protection against the Union's efforts to enforce union standards in those shops.

At the Executive Board meeting of Local 10, which was held on Thursday, July 10th, 1930, there was a thorough discussion of the matter, and after sifting and weighing all possible causes and circumstances surrounding this tragic occurrence, the Executive Board expressed its utmost grief and authorized the office to exert all available means and energy, financially and otherwise, to the end that those responsible for the perpetration of this dastardly deed

be apprehended and delivered to the authorities for punishment.

The Executive Board further decided to offer, in conjunction with the International, a reward of \$2,000 to any one who would give information leading to the arrest and conviction of those guilty.

The following is a telegram forwarded to Brother David Fruhling, at St. Marks Hospital, where he is recuperating:

"At the Executive Board meeting of Local 10, held last night, your plight was discussed in the most heartfelt manner. Among those participating at the meeting were Brothers Isidore Nagler and David Dubinsky, as a result of which this message is sent to you.

"We wish to convey our deep grief for the tragic occurrence. We feel, nevertheless, that the sacrifice you have made was directed toward a most human and noble cause. We therefore wish to express the sentiment of the thousands of cutters affiliated with Local 10, whose confidence you have enjoyed for many years as a representative. They are impatiently looking forward for your speedy recovery to the end that you may come back with more power and vigor to continue to serve the membership who wholeheartedly cherish the courage you have displayed constantly in behalf of the thousands of members you represent.

"We further want to assure you that not a stone will be left unturned until we apprehend those guilty for the outrageous attack upon your life."

"EXECUTIVE BOARD AND OFFICE OF LOCAL 10.

"SAMUEL PERLMUTTER, Manager.
"NATHAN SAPERSTEIN, Chairman."

At this writing it is almost two weeks that Brother Fruhling has been confined in bed at the St. Marks Hospital. Meanwhile, according to the physician attending him, Brother Fruhling is in a fair condition physically. Nevertheless, it is not certain that the side of his jaw affected will not remain permanently paralyzed.

Brother Friedman, of New York University, a neurologist, in analyzing Brother Fruhling's case, stated that a few weeks later, when his ear is completely healed up, it may become necessary to operate upon him, in order to sew together the nerves that have been slashed. In the meantime everything is being done to bring Brother Fruhling back to a healthy condition.

Insofar as the general situation is concerned with regard to racketeering and the effect it has upon the Union, it has already been reported in the press that International officers, consisting of Brothers David Dubinsky, Isidore Nagler, Samuel Perlmutter, Manager of Local 10, and Joseph B. Ryan of the Central Trade and Labor Council, visited the District Attorney's office where they called attention to the unbearable racketeering conditions existing in the garment center and gave substantiated information confirming the charge of the Union. The District Attorney assured the committee, that he would do all in his power to put a stop to this existing condition pointed out by the Union.

Complaints Filed Against Firms Not Entitled to Reorganization

As a result of the many complaints filed by the Union, against firms which are not entitled to reorganization, the list of discharged cutters has now been reduced to eight.

The following is a final record of firms which have availed themselves of their reorganization rights, the complete number of which involves 19 cutters.

Emmett Joyce, 6; Lenkowsky Bros., 1; A. & S. Oppenheim, 2; Henry H. Finder, 2; Gotham Girl 1; Glantz & Schreiber, 1; B. Kagel & Son, 2; Nadel & Block, 1; Delmonty & Hickey, 1; Benj. Ginsberg, 1; David Belsey, 1.

Of these the following reinstated some of their cutters:

Emmett Joyce, 3; Lenkowsky Bros., 1; Gotham Girl, 1; Glantz & Schreiber, 1; B. Kagel & Son, 2; A. & S. Oppenheim, 1.

In the case of the Gotham Girl and Glantz & Schreiber, the cutters accepted compensation and left the job.

This reduces the number of cutters discharged to ten.

In the case of B. Kagel & Son, who discharged two cutters, under the reorganization clause, the office filed a complaint on the ground that the aforementioned firm had been a member of the Association less than six months, which, according to the agreement, is the minimum period required to be a member of the Association in order to be entitled to the reorganization rights.

The Association refused to sustain the Union's complaint and it was therefore submitted to Raymond V. Ingersoll, Impartial Chairman of the Cloak Industry, for decision. The representatives of the Industrial Council, sensing the attitude of the Impartial Chairman, withdrew the case and instructed the firm of B. Kagel & Son to reinstate the two cutters in question.

Discrimination Cases Reviewed by the Impartial Chairman and Ruled Reinstatement

In the last issue of the Justice mention was made of some cases involving Union activity which had been referred to the Impartial Chairman for consideration. Among them the I. Weingarten case, where the Impartial Chairman ordered the reinstatement of the shop chairman.

Last week other cases involving discharge of active union men were brought to the attention of the Impartial Chairman. Among other interesting cases is that of Emmett Joyce, where the Union maintained that two active union men had been discharged because of union activity.

The New Constitution of the Dress Joint Board

With the formation of the Dress Joint Board, which was affected about three months ago following the separation of the Cloak and Dress Joint Board, there arose the necessity of providing a constitution to govern the Dress Joint Board. Accordingly, a committee, comprising of members representing every local affiliated with the Dress Joint Board, was appointed to draft the constitution.

This constitution was finally sub-

mitted to the Dress Joint Board for approval. All clauses were carefully considered and adopted with the exception of one provision referring to representation on the Finance Committee. This caused quite a wrangle, the committee having decided that Local 22 and Local 39 should be entitled to 2 representatives on the Finance Committee, whereas Local 10 and Local 35 were to have only one delegate each.

At the meeting of the Dress Joint Board a few weeks ago, when the clause containing this provision was submitted for adoption, the delegation of Local 10 and Local 35 took exception to this provision on the ground that it was undemocratic and showed utter disregard of the interests of these two locals, whose interests as craft organizations are no less important than those of Local No. 22 and Local No. 39. A spirited discussion ensued, culminating in the declaration by delegations of Local 10 and Local 35, that the attitude assumed by Local 22 and Local 39 in their attempt to deprive Local 10 and Local 35 from equal representation on these committees indicated a desire on the part of these locals to discriminate against Local 10 and Local 35, by virtue of their control of a majority vote, and the latter two locals would therefore not participate in the deliberations of the Joint Board.

President Schlesinger, upon learning of the action on the part of Local 22 and Local 39, called a meeting of all the managers representing the four locals affiliated with the Dress Joint Board and finally succeeded in affecting an understanding, between all the locals involved, with the result that Local 10 and Local 35 will receive equal representation on the committees.

Local 10, Starting an Organization Campaign in the Miscellaneous Trades

A very important and special meeting of the miscellaneous cutters was held on Monday, July 21, 1930. Several prominent speakers of the International reported in detail on the plans laid down by the International office concerning the impending general strike in the children's dress industry.

All cutters working in the miscellaneous trades had been called by letter, and circulars were distributed around the market where non-union children's dress and underwear cutters are located.

In order to insure the success of the general strike in the children's dress industry, very energetic work on the part of the miscellaneous cutters is urgent.

Brother Oretsky reports that so far the response of the non-union cutters has been satisfactory.

We take this means of requesting all cutters working in the miscellaneous shops to call at the office of Local 10 and see Brother Oretsky for any information they may desire.

Cutters of Local 10, Attention!

Renew Your Working Cards For The New Season

All cloak dress, reefer and raincoat cutters, must renew their old working cards, and secure another when obtaining a new job.

A rigid control has already been started in all the shops and any member found working without a new working card will be called before the Executive Board and Disciplined.

ATTENTION, CUTTERS OF LOCAL 10

A Special and General Meeting

Will be held

Monday, July 28, 1930

at ARLINGTON HALL, 23 ST. MARKS PL.

at 7:30 P. M. Sharp

Cutters Are Urged To Attend This Meeting Without Fail, As Matters Of Importance Will Be Taken Up At This Meeting. Also A Report Of Brother David Fruhling's Condition Will Be Made.

Books will be stamped, signifying attendance, and the \$1.00 fine for non-attendance of meetings will be Strictly Enforced.